

PRINCE SHOWS WHITE FEATHER

Greeks Are Indignant at Constantinian's Conduct at Larissa.

SOUGHT SAFETY IN FLIGHT

Representative of the Royal Family Kept Out of Harm's Way.

ARMY BECAME A DISORDERLY MOB

People Say They Have Been Cheated and Declare the Government Is Neglecting Its Duty—Greece Will Not Be Made Pay Indemnity.

London, May 2.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail will say tomorrow: "Both the fleets remain idle. The populace continues indignant at the filling of the railway carriages with Crown Prince Constantine's baggage in the flight from Larissa, despite the protests of the railway officials."

"The people say that they have been cheated and betrayed. They are also angry at the neglect of the government to call out the exempted reserve, who are, for the most part, relatives of the ministers, deputies and aristocrats."

"A band of 2,000 irregulars is about to start for the front. Their standard-bearer, a nineteen-year-old girl, Helen Constantine, is dressed in the same uniform as the men."

"She is an excellent shot. Her brother will accompany her. Both of them are bitterly anti-dynastic."

"She declares that she will fight in the front rank and has no fear of death. Her departure tonight (Sunday) was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic Athenians, who hail her as the Greek Joan of Arc."

"The Christians who are returning here all say that during the battle at Milosha Crown Prince Constantine was at Marado, at the foot of the pass."

"The Greek army is described as behaving on that occasion like a disorderly mob. Discipline was flung to the winds and the soldiers fired even on their own officers, so terrible was the panic."

"It is impossible to believe the army at Pharsalos can win against the Turks in a pitched battle."

"That the war is now practically over is plainly apparent."

GREEKS ARE ARMING POPULACE.

Villagers Escaping from the Turkish Lines Join Grecian Army.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Pentelepidia, dated Thursday, says that the Greeks are arming the populace of the district and have occupied Turkish territory. Many villagers are escaping through the Turkish lines and joining the ranks of the Greeks.

VOLUNTEERS REACH FRANCE.

Two Hundred Recruits from America Have Gone to the Front.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says that 200 American volunteers for Greece have arrived there and are on their way to the front. They were all Greeks and all wore ribbons bearing the inscription: "War, for victory or death."

ARMY WAS IN HELPLESS PANIC.

Officers Were Unable to Control the Greeks on the Retreat.

London, May 2.—The Times correspondent at Patras, giving further details of the fighting at Pentelepidia, notes the neglect of the officers to provide for the timely arrival of reinforcements, a matter so difficult in that wild section of the country, and proceeds:

"When the Turks opened the attack I realized that their fierce onslaught might check the mere handful of Greeks, but I did not realize that this one blow would throw the entire Greek army in Epirus into a hopeless panic and cause the loss of all the positions gained since the opening of the campaign."

"Six thousand Turks scaled the mountain, covered as it was with bushes and rocks and in the face of firing which was rapid and continuous. They lost heavily in spite of the fact that two Greek guns were inexplicably removed from action shortly after the fusillade began. The Greeks fought bravely, but were compelled to retire."

"The rest of the Greek positions have been abandoned. There has been apparently no stand anywhere and the whole army is crumbling without firing a shot."

"We entered Kalamas, which 5,000 men with six guns had deserted, accompanied by the terrified villagers carrying their property and then we descended the rough pass, where for hours we met no one. The retreating and panic-stricken troops were far ahead of us."

About midnight we and our mournful procession of villagers overtook the main body of the army, packed with a mass of humanity tumbling through the darkness without hurry and silently, for it was a strange panic

that had seized the men, a sullen, unexcited, stubborn determination not to fight, but to press on toward Arta in a sluggish, irresistible wave. The officers, like their regiments, walked with gloomy and shameful expression, quite unable to get their men in hand."

NO HOPE OF CONTINUING WAR.

One of King George's Personal Staff Now Admits Defeat.

London, May 2.—Captain Rabbek, of King George's personal staff, wired here from Athens yesterday that the right wing of the Greek army had repulsed the Turks, but that the left wing had retreated behind the old frontier line to avoid being circumvented. Captain Rabbek adds:

"The Greek army in Epirus, after defeat at Pentelepidia, has retired from Arta. All hope of continuing the war is now virtually abandoned. The fleet has returned to Volo for the protection of the inhabitants."

POSITION AT PHARSALOS WEAK.

Greeks Have Six Thousand Troops and Sixty Guns.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Pharsalos says that 6,000 troops and sixty guns are concentrated there, but the Greeks are inactive and their position is weak.

RAILROAD LINE TOWARD LARISSA IS BUT LITTLE DAMAGED.

London, May 2.—A correspondent of The Times at Volo will say tomorrow:

"Communication with Volo still remains uncut. Locomotives have pushed out a short distance toward Larissa, and the engineers report that the line is apparently little damaged. The authorities are distributing rifles and bayonets to civilians indiscriminately, thus increasing the panic."

"The British warship Dryad has arrived here. She is being shelled by the main body of the Greek fleet off the island of Skiathe."

LINE OF BATTLE AT PHARSALOS

Inhabitants of the Town Have Fled to Country Fearing an Attack.

Athens, May 2.—A dispatch from Demia, dated Sunday, says:

"Since yesterday the whole body of Greek troops near Pharsalos and Domokos has been drawn up in order of battle, but at this hour (noon) there has been no fighting."

"The inhabitants of Pharsalos have abandoned the town in fear of a Turkish attack and are seeking refuge in the mountains in the direction of Lamia. The refugees are pitching their tents in the open country."

NO INDEMNITY UPON GREECE.

Powers Will Not Allow Turkey to Levy an Assessment.

London, May 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail writes that the powers will not consent to the levying of indemnity upon Greece and that both Austria and Germany are trying to induce the Porte to modify its demands.

ABANDON SALISBURY PROPOSAL.

Contemplated Conference at Paris Will Not Be Held.

London, May 2.—It is semi-officially stated that Lord Salisbury's proposal to the powers for a conference at Paris to discuss measures with a view of ending the war between Turkey and Greece has already been under consideration for several days at the various foreign offices and may now be considered definitely abandoned.

POWERS ARE ABOUT TO MEDIATE.

Italian and Austrian Ministers Have Conferred with Ralli.

Athens, May 2.—Supporters are current here today that the powers are about to mediate between Greece and Turkey. The Italian and Austrian ministers have had a long interview with M. Ralli and M. Scoullides.

GREEK TROOPS INVADE EPIRUS.

Philippada Occupied for the Third Time Without Fighting.

Arta, May 2.—After remaining inactive for two days, the Greek troops yesterday (Friday) re-invaded Epirus. The sixth regiment advanced and occupied Philippada for the third time without fighting. The Turks are at Pentelepidia and Imaret has been fortified, the military bridge over the river Arta (Aracht) having been destroyed.

The streets of Arta present a strange scene, with the continuous exodus of citizens and the steady incoming of the peasantry, who camp out in the streets around fires with thousands of sheep and cattle.

ARE STILL PREPARING FOR WAR.

Turks Working with Unabated Interest to Meet the Greeks.

Constantinople, May 2.—War preparations are on with unabated vigor. Two commissions composed of officials of the ministries of public works and of war have been formed with the purpose of inspecting railways and facilitating the dispatches of troops to the frontier.

It has been decided to extinguish the torches in all the lighthouses on the gulf of Smyrna as far as Karaburun, during the continuance of the war. It is officially announced that the Greek resident in Turkey may become naturalized as an alternative to leaving the country. This will be compulsory for all Greeks officially employed in the protection of the American citizens in Asia Minor and has promised that these shall not be removed without the consent of the American legation.

TOOK CORRESPONDENTS' HORSES.

Another Change in Commander of Turkish Forces Reported.

London, May 2.—The Morning Post has a dispatch from Larissa saying that the Greeks before evacuating the town seized the horses of the war correspondents, thus compelling them to go on foot.

The Daily Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Pharsalos which says it is reported there that Osman Pasha has superseded Edhem Pasha.

\$2,000,000 FIRE IN PITTSBURG, PA.

Most Disastrous Blaze the Town Has Known Since 1840.

DISCOVERED ABOUT MIDNIGHT

Entire Fire Department Was Unable To Cope with the Flames.

THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS SEND HELP

For Over Three Hours the Firemen Were Unable To Conquer Flames. Insurance Unknown.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 2, 2 a. m.—The most destructive fire which has visited this city since 1845 broke out about midnight in the C. Jenkins wholesale grocery house. The flames spread rapidly from Jenkins' and soon had consumed several large buildings in the vicinity.

The total loss will be at least \$2,000,000. The insurance cannot be told tonight, but the loss is supposed to be well covered.

The origin of the fire in the Jenkins building is not known, but it is supposed to have been shoddering for hours in a dust-heap at the foot of the elevator shaft. The watchman tried to get the flames under control, but gave up the attempt and sent in the alarm. The department sent in a general alarm and soon all the engines in the city were on hand.

It was seen at once that the city department was not sufficient; and the Allegheny City department was called on and responded quickly, sending almost its entire force.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning probably some of the total losses may be stated as follows:

J. C. Jenkins, wholesale grocery, occupying an entire block, running through from Liberty to Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifth street and Cecil alley, loss fully \$500,000.

Joseph Horne & Co.'s dry goods house, corner of Fifth and Pennsylvania, loss of \$1,000,000, building and stock.

Horne's office building, adjoining their store. Building occupied by W. P. Grier & Co., china house, Pennsylvania avenue. Mayor's glove store.

Shuman's carpet house. Huck's cigar factory and Hall Bros' building, in which the American Press Association had its offices.

The Methodist Book Concern building, in which were a number of offices, and L. S. Smith's dental establishment are partially destroyed.

The Dequeque theater adjoins the Methodist book house, and is now burning, and will be a total loss.

The "Savoy" clothing house, on the opposite side of Pennsylvania avenue from the theater, is also in flames and will probably be ruined.

A large number of buildings in the vicinity had windows broken and are being deluged with water.

At 3 a. m. the fire is thought to be under control.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES HELP.

College Fraternities Raise Money To Send King George's Soldiers.

Cincinnati, O., May 2.—An address has been issued to the officers and members of Delta Kappa Epsilon suggesting that a movement be inaugurated among the college fraternities, commonly known as the Greek letter societies, in all of the colleges of the country to raise a fund to assist the modern native Greeks in America in the desire so general among them to return home to engage in the war in behalf of their native land.

It is proposed that none of the money subscribed be used to purchase arms or ammunition for the Greeks, nor that there be any violation of the obligations of national neutrality. The money subscribed will be used solely to pay transportation expenses. It is suggested to each fraternity to bring the matter before the officers of the chapters, both alumni and active.

Beta Theta Pi has appointed the following committee, which may be addressed on the subject:

Ellis G. Kinkaid, chairman, 514 Johnson building. David H. Moore, Methodist Book Concern. Milton Sawyer, secretary, 40 East Third street, or. Ralph Caldwell, treasurer, 648 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

MINISTRY WILL CONTROL ARMY

Victory at Velestino Has Made General Smolenski a Hero.

Athens, May 2.—There are numerous indications that the Ralli ministry intends to assume greater direct military and naval control, and no longer to divide the responsibility between the ministry and the court.

The news of the victory at Velestino has increased General Smolenski's popularity, and he is now regarded as the real hero of the campaign. A foreign officer, who saw the fight, says that the Turks numbered 2,000 and the Greeks 5,000.

It is believed that the decisive conflict will be fought at Pharsalos, probably tomorrow (Monday).

A dispatch from Colonel Manos, explaining the retreat of the Greek forces in Epirus, says that the morale of the army was somewhat affected by the news of the retreat from Larissa. The entire loss of the Greeks in Epirus is estimated at 200.

THEY MUST MAKE A STAND.

Conflicting Accounts of the Fighting Cannot Be Reconciled.

London, May 2.—The difficulty in reconciling the utterly conflicting accounts of the fighting is in no wise diminished. It is almost safe to say that General Smolenski's victory at Velestino was much less important than it has been represented to be, and unless the Greeks are able to make a stand at Pharsalos, another disastrous retreat is inevitable.

Despite previous telegrams it appears extremely doubtful that the Turks have occupied Volo.

ANOTHER MAIL FROM THE NATIVES

Probability of Patterson's Appointment Causes Sadness.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS ARE MAD

Claim That the General Is Not a Native Tennessean.

BUT A FULL-FLEDGED CARPET BAGGER

Patterson Was an Opponent of Pledge for Jamaica Place—This Makes Bell's Chances Better. Georgians Who Are New Applicants.

Washington, May 2.—(Special.)—The young element of Tennessee republicans is red-hot over the assurance which has been given them that General Patterson, of Memphis, is to get the appointment of consul general to Calcutta. The members of this element are mad because Patterson's appointment throws down Jim Rule and Herman Haselock, two of the best known young republicans of the state, and it means, as they put it, that only the carpet-baggers need apply. Patterson went from Iowa to Memphis thirty years ago, and he has been holding federal office down there since then whenever the republicans were in power. Brownlow, Gibson and Cooper, significant names, have been backing Rule. They claim that Patterson is no good politically, and now they are singing louder than ever the wall of the native-born.

There is, however, another applicant from Georgia. He is Captain William H. Pierce, of Leesburg, whose papers set forth that he would be any one of the several candidates mentioned. His list starts with Nottingham, England; then comes Singapore, and then Kingston. It seems a pretty safe prediction that Captain Pierce will land somewhere and that he will be the next Georgian who lands for a foreign place. He served in consular service first at Santiago, Cuba, and afterwards at Trinidad. Pierce claims to have been the first delegate to the St. Louis convention chosen as a McKinley man and with McKinley resolutions which he himself drew. The republican papers at the time of the convention pictured him as the original McKinley man. He declares himself a Democrat and points with pride to the fact that he voted against the gold platform at St. Louis.

About the Collectorship. There is a new candidate for the internal collectorship, and nobody here can place him. He is J. J. Caylor, of Varnell's station, Whitfield county. Whether he is a republican or populist, the republican leaders here do not know.

There is much talk about the collectorship here. Rucker denies vigorously the suggestion which has appeared in Georgia papers that he is not a candidate. He says he is in the fight to stay.

John Crawford, of Bartow county, is another active applicant who is here, and Mr. Blodgett is still pushing Treacy, of Alapaha.

Major Smythe has not entirely given up his hope of going to Japan, but he is making plans to get the collectorship or the postoffice. Colonel Buck will endorse him for either. There may be a lively fight over this office when the colonel gets away.

Smith Enaley wants a land agent's place and the colored contingent is backing him.

BUSY WEEK FOR THE SENATE. Vote Will Be Taken on the Arbitration Treaty—Other Measures.

Washington, May 2.—The senate will resume business in earnest Monday, and the week bids fair to be one of important results.

According to agreement a vote will be taken on the arbitration treaty Wednesday. It is also quite probable that the committee vacancies will be filled, and that the tariff bill will be reported to the senate.

For the rest, Senator Morgan probably will call up his Cuban resolution. The sundry civil appropriation bill may be taken up, but the probability of its adoption is not so certain.

There is great uncertainty as to the fate of the treaty and it now looks as if the margin would be very narrow. There are a few uncertain votes which will decide the result. A canvass made yesterday shows forty votes certain for the treaty and twenty-five certain against it. Twenty-nine votes in opposition are sufficient to defeat the treaty, but the vote is taken, but no prolonged debate is expected.

The consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill has been postponed until Senator Allison, who has charge of it in the senate, can be heard from.

If Senator Hoar fulfills his promise to bring up the question of the amendment of the rules his motion will be stubbornly resisted by the democrats. Most of them will not bring any change on the eve of the tariff fight.

The new senator from Kentucky, Hon. W. L. Dabbs, will probably be sworn in tomorrow.

The house programme contemplates adjournment for three days, from Monday to Wednesday. Should the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill reach the house it will be considered.

POSTAL CONGRESS WILL GET TO WORK

Delegates from Every Organized Government but Three Will Attend.

IT IS A DISTINGUISHED BODY

Composed of Men of the Highest Rank in Postal Service of the World.

THEY WILL BE SHOWN THE COUNTRY

Questions of Vital Interest to Every Nation Will Be Fully and Thoroughly Discussed.

Washington, May 2.—The postal operations of the world will pass in review before one of the most distinguished bodies that ever met in this country when the universal postal congress convenes in this city next Wednesday.

It is the first time that the universal postal union, now comprising and controlling, so far as the mails are concerned, every organized government, save three—China, Corea and Orange Free State—has had its delegates assembled in America, and the deliberations of its fifth sectional convention will be marked by perhaps more pronounced formality than has attended the conventions of either national or international scope that have gathered in this country for a long period.

Sixty-odd countries and provinces will be represented by about 120 delegates, each country having but a single vote. The sessions will be held in the historic old building which, until recently, was the home of the Corcoran art gallery, and the delegates will be equipped with desks and other conveniences and a postoffice will be in operation on the spot until the meetings close.

The delegates who will form the congress are men of the highest rank and men in the postal service. The postmasters general of several nations are among them, while leading diplomats have been sent by some of the countries. A portion of the delegates are already here. Those who remain in New York tomorrow afternoon will be brought over in a special train of four cars, tendered by the Pennsylvania railroad. The second assistant postmaster general, J. S. Shienberger, and Superintendent of Foreign Mails Brooks are now in New York and will accompany the party to this city.

At previous gatherings the congress has been extended unusual courtesies by the nations whose guests they were, and while this government is hampered by lack of satisfactory funds, the postoffice department will do everything possible to make this country an agreeable host. Among the probabilities, based on precedent, is the delegates will be entertained by both the president and the postmaster general, and the district commissioner will, in case an appropriation they desire is granted, be authorized to receive and entertain them.

The delegates will be taken to the city by way of the Potomac and to Richmond. The delegates, before the close of the congress, will also be taken on a tour of the west, returning by way of New York.

Work Before Convention. The gathering will be in Washington from a month to six weeks, but the congress will not meet more than half a dozen times. The real work, save that of ratification of proceedings when the committees report, which belongs to the full congress, will be done by the committees. At least one of which will be in session practically all the time, except Saturday and Sunday.

One committee will have charge of the postal treaty, which is adopted at every congress, and will also settle accounts between individual countries. With the latter this committee has nothing to do. A second committee will take up arrangements for the exchange of letters of declared value, the parcels postal system and the postal book, and the third will consider money orders, bills collectible by post and subscriptions through postoffice to newspapers and periodicals, while the fourth will put the new general treaty into definite shape for ratification.

The congress will be opened Wednesday morning by Postmaster General Gaffney, who will deliver his salutatory in English, while the assemblage reads the French translation. This will occupy a half hour or five minutes, being a formal welcome.

Then the senior delegate, not now selected, will respond in a few words. The selection of a president will follow. The president, George S. Batchelor, ex-minister to Portugal, and chairman of the United States delegation, probably will be the honored one. The business of the congress will be begun at once, all proceedings being conducted in French and behind barred doors.

Many measures will be brought forward for consideration. The new treaty or general convention, as well as several minor ones, signed by one or two countries, will be discussed and adopted in substitution of old ones, in order to cover new conditions. Perhaps the most important proposition will involve what is known as the intermediate transit system. This provides for compensation by the sending country to all countries over whose domains the mails are transported. It is a new idea, but will probably be voted down. Such countries over whose lands foreign mails are transported at a big profit to the kingdom will object to the cutting off of their profits.

This practically defeats the scheme, as one objection well founded will defeat it. The ultimate action, it is said, probably will be acceptance of the average weight statistics of the last six years as a basis of all intermediary transit rates up to the assemblage of the next congress—'98, up to 1900—when the issue will be revived.

Universal Postage Stamp. The much-agitated proposition to adopt a universal postage stamp not good for domestic purposes, but for convenient communication between countries, and the universal stamped envelope proposition, having a similar scope, will also be brought up, but the probability of its adoption are said to be against both, with the latter having the best chance of the two.

There will be no upset of postage rates, but an increase of the allowable weight for letters is probable, thus making an ounce or three-quarters of an ounce the unit, instead of the present half-ounce, for which the charge is now 5 cents.

The three countries still outside—China, Corea and the Orange Free State—are expected to be admitted before the congress is closed, though the last named has not yet been heard from on this subject.

SPEAKERS ARE NOW ANNOUNCED. Scotch-Irish Congress Orators at Detroit, Mich., Are Named.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 2.—Among the speakers who have been invited and are expected to deliver addresses at the ninth annual Scotch-Irish congress, to be held at Detroit, Mich., June 10-12, are:

Colonel Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia; Dr. Radcliffe, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Duffield, of New York; Dr. John Hall, of New York; Professor George MacLeod, of Princeton, N. J.; Colonel John

J. McCook, of New York; Professor H. A. White, of Lexington, Va.; Bishop J. Miller Thompson, of Jackson, Miss.; Rev. Howard A. Johnston, of Chicago; Hon. James Dismore, Sterling, Ill.; Hon. E. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill.; Hon. B. M. Cutchon, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. W. G. Craig, McCormick Theological seminary, of Chicago.

The announcement is made here tonight by A. C. Floyd, secretary of the society.

TENNESSEE EXPOSITION TODAY.

Interesting Programme Will Be Presented Those in Attendance.

Nashville, Tenn., May 2.—At the exposition grounds the chief events tomorrow will be the closing public exercise of the Esoteric Knights and the formal opening of the woman's building and all of its beautiful departments, at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. V. L. Kirkman, president of the woman's board, will deliver the address of welcome, and addresses will be delivered by Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor, vice president for west Tennessee, and Mrs. Mary B. Temple, vice president for east Tennessee.

The leading musician in tomorrow's exercises at the woman's building will be Corinne Moore Rawson, of New York. Every room in the woman's building is charmingly and elaborately furnished and decorated and the building will be one of the most attractive of the exposition buildings.

FATHER AND SON HAVE SKIPPED

Indiana Men Borrow Money on Fictitious Real Estate.

Cincinnati, May 2.—The Enquirer's special from Huntington, Ind., says the alleged defalcations of Thomas L. Lucas and his son, Fred L. Lucas, have grown until they have already reached \$55,000, and new victims are being heard of every hour.

Both were members of the real estate, abstract and loan firm of T. L. Lucas & Son, and both have left the city. The firm, it is alleged, secured loans aggregating \$200 on property worth \$5,000, and \$5,000 more was secured on lots in fictitious additions.

Fred Lucas, it is further alleged, secured an \$80 loan on a fictitious farm in Wabash county. This money was obtained from Indianapolis.

MRS. WORMACK TOOK MORPHINE

She and Her Husband Had Separated Cause of the Rash Act.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. Dollie Wormack was found in an unconscious condition in an outhouse on the farm of L. G. Petty, near Limerock, Ala. She had taken a large quantity of morphine. By the use of emetics the woman was restored to consciousness, but is still in a critical condition.

Mrs. Wormack and her husband had separated. This was the cause of the deed.

RESORTED TO HUMAN FLESH.

Burgess Amputated Vaillant Survivors' Limbs Saturday Night.

St. Johns, N. F., May 2.—Last night the surgeon performed amputations upon the four Vaillant survivors brought in yesterday.

Two of our survivors and the lower part of their legs are not expected to recover. The other two who underwent similar operations are somewhat better off. The remaining four are still very weak. None of the eight can be said to be out of danger.

The story told by the party rescued last that dog food was all they had to eat is discredited here by many. It is feared and believed that they were also compelled to resort to human flesh.

INDICTED OFFICIALS AT LARGE.

Warrants Not Issued for the State Savings Bank Forgers.

Chicago, May 2.—The officials of the Globe Savings bank, against whom indictments were returned last night, were not arrested today.

When the indictments were returned it was too late to issue capias for arrest, and they were permitted to remain at liberty.

The capias will probably be issued tomorrow unless the indicted officials appear voluntarily and give bail.

ENGLISH MONEY FOR MEXICO

British Contractors To Improve Vera Cruz Port.

Government Gives a Subsidy of Thousands of Acres of Public Lands to the Company.

Mexico City, May 2.—An important company has been incorporated here with a million dollars capital, the larger part of the shares being taken by Pearson & Son, English contractors, having in hand the drainage of the valley of Mexico and the port works at Vera Cruz, with a few Mexican shareholders.

The

FIRST RUN OF
SEASHORE SPECIAL

Quick Time from Atlanta to Macon

Yesterday Morning.

CARRIED THE CONSTITUTION

Macon People Now Get Their Northern

Mail on First Delivery.

BENEFITS A VERY LARGE TERRITORY

Trains Connect with Various Other

Lines at Macon--All the South-

ern Part of State Given a

Much Better Service.

Are Enthusiastic.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Ma-

con, Ga., May 2--(Special).--Ten minutes

after the scheduled time of starting, 5:25

o'clock, the new Seashore Special of the

Southern railroad pulled out of the union

passenger station yesterday morning.

Spick and span, a brand new train, radiant

with paint and polish, No. 16, "Old King"

Cole, conductor; Steiner, engineer, both of

whom had been well groomed for the first

run and looked as good as new, although

they have both doctored many a hot-box

in the long runs over the great system

during the last fifteen or twenty years.

The train was made up of two coaches,

first and second class, with mail and bag-

gage cars, and it was announced that there

were no stops between Atlanta and

Macon.

Through the green solitudes

Of the slumbering woods,

Where the birds are singing the songs of

May;

Where the bright winds leap

And the summer winds sweep--

Winnow over the hills and far away!

As the sun was up drawn

Through the gates of the dawn

Beholding the world with its welcome ray,

We were off on the rail--

Like the rush of the gale--

Gliding over the hills and far away!

Flash, forest and stream

Fleashed by like a dream.

And hoary homesteads, old and gay;

With a rush and a roar--

Like the waves on the shore,

Speeding over the hills and far away!

Whirling around the curves, gliding down

The straight reaches as gracefully as a

prize-winning yacht before a favorable

breeze, the train soon reached McDonough,

where the first stop was made. Already

Engineer Steiner had about recouped on

the time lost in starting, and at Jackson,

Florida, Holton and other stations along

the line, until Macon was reached exactly

on the minute.

In addition to those points other rail-

road lines will take the northern mails

and The Constitution to various points

along their routes at an earlier hour in

consequence of the change in the

morning of the Southern train started

a train to Columbus at 8:35, serving Fort

Valley, Perry, Reynolds, Butler, Geneva,

Talbott and points intermediate, and the

regular train over the Northwestern leaves

at 11:40, serving all points between here

and Americus and on to Albany and Thom-

asville.

The Central for Savannah leaves at 11:55,

serving the numerous towns where The

Constitution has a large daily circulation,

between here and the Forest City.

The Georgia Southern and Florida leaves

at 11:30, carrying the mail from the north

and the people's favorite daily. The Con-

stitution, and all the thriving towns along

the line, reaching Valdosta at a late hour

in the afternoon.

The Georgia railroad leaves at 8:30, serv-

ing the people of Milledgeville and other

towns, clean through to Camak, in a man-

ner more satisfactory than ever before.

The Macon and Northern leaves at 8:35,

so that those who live in the land of Jones

berry in the hills country of Jasper, receive

their mail and read The Constitution long

before Dum's dinner. It is heard across

the spreading fields and woodlands quiet

and dim.

Of course the Macon and Dublin, leav-

ing at 8:45, does its share toward dissem-

inating the news of the day before along

its line, and there is no point in all southern

or southwestern Georgia that is not ben-

efited by this splendid service.

The People Enthusiastic.

The people of Macon are enthusiastic over

the improved service, as it will be of vast

benefit to those who are so much interested

in what is going on in the outside world

and are laboring so sedulously to keep

the old Central City in the front ranks of

progress.

It was a goodly sight to see the newboys

raking in a silvery harvest this morning

as the early risers exchanged their coin for

copies of the big Sunday Constitution, brim-

ful of news and attractive matter of all

sorts, to be read and enjoyed at the break-

fast table.

It means much for Macon and much for

southern Georgia and is another evidence

of the progressiveness which marks the

management of the great Southern system,

which seems determined to give the people

of Georgia the very best that can be given

with the ways and means at its disposal.

The train that leaves Atlanta at 8:30 will

be the Macon local and will be of much ben-

efit to the merchants of this city, as shop-

pers from above can come in and transact

their business and return without any un-

necessary delay or hurry. The latter train

will stop at all points along the line and

will not run further than Macon.

A Bon for Travelers South.

Those passengers who had drank an early

cup of coffee and wrestled with one of Bud

Karnegie's indestructible sandwiches in At-

lanta were in ample time for a good Sunday

morning breakfast at the Brown house.

Those who were bound for the sunlit

shores of St. Simon's were assured of

reaching Brunswick in time to catch the

last boat for the island.

At Macon there were quite a number of

people at the Southern depot to see the new

train come in and by all it was welcomed

with delight, and the newboys were soon

crying, "Here's yo' Constitution!" In front

of the residences where the citizens of the

Central City had just been aroused from

their slumbers.

For the first time in a long while The

Sunday Constitution was read and enjoyed

at the breakfast tables of the people of

Macon.

For the first time in a long while those

who have boxes at the postoffice were able

to get their northern mail and read such let-

ters as were of immediate importance and

glance over the papers before going to Sun-

day school.

Tomorrow morning the carriers will take

out the northern mail and The Constitution

delivers to the residences and offices all

over the city on the first delivery, instead

of after dinner, as heretofore.

A Great Improvement.

This is a great improvement over the

former programme and one for which Post-

master J. H. Horta, who is a gentleman of

the most progressive ideas, has labored

most assiduously.

Formerly the mail from Atlanta and

points north and east arrived here at 10:20

o'clock, now it gets here at 8:15 o'clock, a

difference in time of two hours and five

minutes.

By the time the northern mail reached

here for distribution the carriers had gone

out on the first round, so that business men

and subscribers to The Constitution in the

residence portion of the city were com-

pelled to wait until 10 o'clock for their mail.

This was a great disadvantage, as the

mail was not distributed until 10 o'clock, and

the business men have time to open and

answer such letter as are of immediate im-

portance and get them off on the afternoon

mail for the north.

And subscribers and readers of The Con-

stitution are enabled to read the news of

the world to be read in the columns of

Georgia's great democratic daily at late

breakfast or early dinner time, as they may

choose.

The latter privilege is one that is highly

relished by the people of Macon, who look

upon The Constitution as the exponent of

all that is truly democratic in politics and

a defensive and offensive weapon in the up-

building of the varied interests of the state.

Service Below Macon.

But these are only a few of the benefits

derived from the new schedule. The time

of arrival at the principal points below Ma-

con adds much to the convenience of the

citizens of those thriving towns.

The train reaches Cochran at 10:14, East-

man at 10:59, Lumber City at 12:30, Bailey

at 1:37, Joseph at 2:41, Brunswick at 4:50, in

the first and second class, with mail and bag-

gage cars, and it was announced that there

were no stops between Atlanta and

Macon.

Through the green solitudes

Of the slumbering woods,

Where the birds are singing the songs of

May;

Where the bright winds leap

And the summer winds sweep--

Winnow over the hills and far away!

As the sun was up drawn

Through the gates of the dawn

Beholding the world with its welcome ray,

We were off on the rail--

Like the rush of the gale--

Gliding over the hills and far away!

Flash, forest and stream

Fleashed by like a dream.

And hoary homesteads, old and gay;

With a rush and a roar--

Like the waves on the shore,

Speeding over the hills and far away!

Whirling around the curves, gliding down

The straight reaches as gracefully as a

prize-winning yacht before a favorable

breeze, the train soon reached McDonough,

where the first stop was made. Already

Engineer Steiner had about recouped on

the time lost in starting, and at Jackson,

Florida, Holton and other stations along

the line, until Macon was reached exactly

on the minute.

In addition to those points other rail-

road lines will take the northern mails

and The Constitution to various points

along their routes at an earlier hour in

consequence of the change in the

morning of the Southern train started

a train to Columbus at 8:35, serving Fort

Valley, Perry, Reynolds, Butler, Geneva,

Talbott and points intermediate, and the

regular train over the Northwestern leaves

at 11:40, serving all points between here

and Americus and on to Albany and Thom-

asville.

The Central for Savannah leaves at 11:55,

serving the numerous towns where The

Constitution has a large daily circulation,

between here and the Forest City.

The Georgia Southern and Florida leaves

at 11:30, carrying the mail from the north

and the people's favorite daily. The Con-

stitution, and all the thriving towns along

the line, reaching Valdosta at a late hour

in the afternoon.

The Georgia railroad leaves at 8:30, serv-

ing the people of Milledgeville and other

towns, clean through to Camak, in a man-

ner more satisfactory than ever before.

The Macon and Northern leaves at 8:35,

so that those who live in the land of Jones

berry in the hills country of Jasper, receive

their mail and read The Constitution long

before Dum's dinner. It is heard across

the spreading fields and woodlands quiet

and dim.

Of course the Macon and Dublin, leav-

ing at 8:45, does its share toward dissem-

inating the news of the day before along

its line, and there is no point in all southern

or southwestern Georgia that is not ben-

efited by this splendid service.

The People Enthusiastic.

The people of Macon are enthusiastic over

the improved service, as it will be of vast

benefit to those who are so much interested

in what is going on in the outside world

and are laboring so sedulously to keep

the old Central City in the front ranks of

progress.

It was a goodly sight to see the newboys

raking in a silvery harvest this morning

as the early risers exchanged their coin for

copies of the big Sunday Constitution, brim-

ful of news and attractive matter of all

sorts, to be read and enjoyed at the break-

fast table.

It means much for Macon and much for

southern Georgia and is another evidence

of the progressiveness which marks the

management of the great Southern system,

which seems determined to give the people

of Georgia the very best that can be given

with the ways and means at its disposal.

The train that leaves Atlanta at 8:30 will

be the Macon local and will be of much ben-

efit to the merchants of this city, as shop-

pers from above can come in and transact

their business and return without any un-

necessary delay or hurry. The latter train

will stop at all points along the line and

will not run further than Macon.

A Bon for Travelers South.

Those passengers who had drank an early

cup of coffee and wrestled with one of Bud

Karnegie's indestructible sandwiches in At-

lanta were in ample time for a good Sunday

morning breakfast at the Brown house.

Those who were bound for the sunlit

shores of St. Simon's were assured of

largely attended in the history of this

popular company.

Excursion to Hawkinsville.

This morning the Southern railroad ran

a special train of two coaches on an ex-

cursion to Hawkinsville. Quite a large

crowd of Macon people took advantage

of the occasion to visit the chautauque and

reported a delightful time on their return

CLARK HOWELL, Editor.
W. A. HENNING, Business Manager.



The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, \$10.00
The Morning Constitution (without Sunday) per year, \$8.00
The Weekly Constitution, per year, \$1.00

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay St.; R. Drew & Co.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 160 Vine Street.

NEW YORK—Brennan's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.

CHICAGO—J. O. Newcomb, 31 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.

NEW ORLEANS—George F. Wharton, 100 Poydras Street.

DENVER, COLO.—Hamilton & Kendrick, 1015 Broadway.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Boswell Bros., 1000 Main Street.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Nostrand Bros.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overly and Charles H. Donnelly.

Selling Agents—J. E. Jones.

NICHOLS & HOLLADAY, Constitution Building, Sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 3, 1897.

The New England Mills.

The Constitution has not referred at any length to the failure of five large cotton mills at New Bedford, Mass., which was one of the features of the past month. The importance of the failure has been carefully suppressed by those who feel that such information is not calculated to convince the people that republicanism and the gold standard are not leading the country to prosperity.

But the fact is that the collapse of the New Bedford mills is one of the most important and significant events that have occurred since it was announced in New York and elsewhere that the election of McKinley had restored prosperity. The mills involved operated about one-sixtieth of all the spindles in the United States; and not the least remarkable feature of the failure is that two of the mills paid dividends right up to the time of their failure.

It will be seen from this that Atlanta is not the only spot in the union where wild-cat financing has made its influence felt. The stockholders were put to sleep by the regular payment of dividends, and everything was thought to be getting along swimmingly until the moment of collapse.

One man was managing two of the corporations, and the effort that has been made to show that he is responsible for the trouble will hardly blind the eyes of the public to the real facts. It is true that the failure of the managers of the mills to make an honest showing of the condition of the properties has caused more serious losses than would have occurred otherwise, but that is all. The managers were tempted to conceal the real condition of the mills for the reason that they were drawing large salaries. They drew these salaries even though the mills were running at a loss, piling up a debt, and filling their warehouses with goods for which there was no demand. The loss was falling on the stockholders and not on the men drawing the salaries. The temptation to keep the mills going so as to continue to draw their salaries was too great to be resisted.

But this was not the cause of the failure. If times were good—if the people had not been deprived of more than half of their purchasing power by the low prices of their products—these mills would not have been running at a loss. When manufacturers permit themselves to be deceived into believing that "sound" money means dear money, and that fair prices and profits mean "depreciated" money, they must be prepared to swallow the consequences of such a belief. If they prefer a dollar for which they have to pay twice as many yards of cloth as they formerly did, well and good. They must be prepared to face worse things than have happened. They must cut their capital in two, and reduce their output, and accept profits two-thirds smaller than they were a few years ago.

For the gold standard is immovable in its operations so far as producers are concerned. We do not expect the manufacturers to see this until the Dingley tariff bill has brought them to the end of their resources. As after the election of McKinley, they began to pile up goods in advance of demand, so now, when the Dingley bill becomes a law, they will continue to be blind to the cause of their troubles. With a belief that the Dingley tariff will create a demand for their goods where there is none now, and that it will induce people to pay higher prices for goods which they cannot buy at present prices, the manufacturers will set all their machinery in motion, and the result will be such a piling up of unsalable goods as has never before been seen in this country.

We can write the history of the Dingley measure now so far as the New England manufacturers are concerned. Within six months after the bill becomes a law of the manufacturers who believe in the efficacy of tariff taxation at

this crisis will be hopelessly bankrupt, and their mills will be either closed down permanently or in the hands of receivers.

The Whip-Saw Tariff.

In December, 1895, Mr. Dingley brought forward in the house a republican measure of relief. It was a tariff bill attached to a scheme to authorize the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds to replenish the gold reserve. He informed the house that if there had been no deficit in the revenue, the contraction caused by the forced issue of bonds would have forced down prices, and in that way put an end to gold exports.

In making this remark Mr. Dingley showed that he knew the only remedy for gold exports under the gold standard—namely, the forcing down of prices by means of currency contraction. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that he has lost sight of that remedy in his new tariff bill. In fact, he has made contraction the corner stone of that measure. So that, as a result of the shifts and turns to which the gold standard policy drives sensible men, we have in the Dingley tariff a scheme to raise the price of manufactured goods, and at the same time produce a fall in the price of the products we export.

Manufactured products are to be increased in price by means of a tax, while the prices of agricultural products are to be lowered by contracting the currency. This is duly provided for in the system of taxation which Mr. Dingley proposes to apply. The deficit, real or apparent, is only \$50,000,000 a year, but the Dingley bill provides for raising \$100,000,000 of revenue. This means an increase of \$50,000,000 annually, and it will be interesting to watch the result.

If the republicans could pass their bill and disband their party for good and all, they would have much less trouble. If they wait until the people begin to experience the results of the Dingley bill they will have no party to disband.

The Georgia School of Technology.

The Georgia School of Technology has just issued its annual catalogue for the session of 1896-7. The work of each department of the institution is thoroughly discussed, and the information furnished by the catalogue is complete in every detail.

With a faculty consisting of thirteen well-equipped and competent instructors the school is prepared to teach all the branches included in a technical and scientific course of study; and, without making invidious comparisons, it is safe to say that the Georgia School of Technology is the peer of any institution of its kind in the country.

As its name implies, the distinctive feature of the school is its mechanical laboratories or workshops in which every student is given the benefit of practical instruction. While very deep stress is, of course, laid upon the recitations of the classroom, it is the design of the institution not only to equip its students with theoretical ideas, but also to give them the benefit of workshop training and experience. Quoting from the catalogue, the first, or apprentice, year is devoted entirely to woodwork, which includes the skillful handling of such tools as saws, planes and chisels. Two days, of eight hours each, each week are devoted to shop work during the first year. In the second, third and fourth years, work is divided between pattern making and foundry, smith and machine work. Each student during the last three years is required to devote one day each week to work in the shops.

Few people realize, perhaps, the character, extent and equipment of the school, especially in its mechanical, electrical and civil engineering departments. But aside from the scientific features of the institution, it has also classical and literary features of the very highest order. Under the able management of President Lyman Hall, who also occupies the chair of mathematics, the school has enjoyed a most successful experience during the past year. Its popularity is steadily increasing, and there are now gathered within its walls nearly two hundred students. The school is doing a splendid work for Georgia, and is entitled to the hearty support and appreciation of the state.

Some Facts for Our Critics.

The ignorance displayed by some of our northern critics in commenting upon this section is not only surprising, but wholly without excuse. Before characterizing the south as a thriftless and avaricious section, these harsh critics should take the pains to inquire into the facts.

According to the last regular census taken by the government, the gain in wealth made by the north Atlantic states, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, amounted to less than 2 per cent for the entire decade preceding. Against this showing, however, the former slave-holding states of the union disclosed a gain of 27 per cent during the same length of time. Does this comparison between the two sections of the country warrant the charge of our critics that the south is thriftless and unprogressive?

meat supplies, and there is less suffering today in the south than in any other section of the country.

In 1875, on the authority of one of our leading publications, there was not an organized school system in any southern state, and yet in 1896 the south enrolled 4,000,000 public school children, expending for the support of her various school systems not less than \$28,000,000. Surely our northern scribbles must confess ignorance of the true condition of things in the south; and before rebuking this section again they should make a careful examination of the facts. Considering the disadvantages under which the south has labored since the war, her growth has been, indeed, marvelous.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, seems to have the republican tariff makers where they can neither buck nor squall. He is giving them some rich doses of western medicine.

Still denying that the Cubans held Banes, the Spaniards claim that they have recaptured it.

Editor Godkin is still for currency reform.

Quite unexpectedly Mr. Hanna has assumed a reserved and reflective attitude in the senate.

Strange to say, Boston would like to see a negro postmaster at Augusta. This interest in colored men outside of Boston is quite touching.

Mr. Dingley thinks his tariff bill will raise prices and lower them, too.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

On the authority of one of the leading statisticians of Europe, Dr. Lipsius, of Berlin, it is stated that the Turks have massacred 100,000 Armenians, destroyed 6,500 Armenian towns and villages, sacked 508 churches and compelled 232 towns to embrace Mohammedanism within the last two years. Dr. Lipsius says The New York Mail and Express, is a fair witness, and has made a careful inquiry. He began it with a serious conviction that the Turks had been misled and misrepresented, and as he went on with the work he discovered that the story of their infamies had been only half-told, and that the full truth of their butcheries would not bear repetition. One of the chief characteristics of the dreadful statistics of the devastation of Armenia shed a vivid light upon the character and purpose of the nation whose hands the European countries are now supporting in a war of subjugation against Greece.

Spain is not, like Cuba and the Philippines, drenched with blood, but, to use a phrase more convenient than accurate, is suffering in material ways almost as severely from the colonies. A recent annual report from Barcelona, according to The New York Times, states that nearly complete paralysis has fallen upon the commerce of Catalonia, with the result of facturing rather than an agricultural province, and wholly dependent on the colonial markets for prosperity, since the goods made there cannot compete in any other way with the products of more favored nations. Everywhere in Catalonia mills have been closed or are working short time with a diminished number of hands. At Mataro, one of the chief cotton centers, only five are working. These have only a third of their usual complement of workmen, and they are employed only four days a week, while forty other factories, which ordinarily employ 8,000 men now have only half that number. This naturally causes much misery, which would be more apparent than it is, did there not exist such a drain on the population to supply recruits for the armies in the field. In some of the country villages this drain of the youth is particularly noticeable, and the old men, women and children are to be seen. From Monaco comes a similar description of the effects of these wars on that island, where, as chief industries are decaying on account of the often spinning and weaving and the sinking of boots and shoes are the main industries, the footgear going mainly to the army and the cottons to the Philipine Islands. Valencia, again, the reports are sad, owing to the colonial wars, commercial depression continues unabated, and that "the burden of these wars falls heavily on the people, and has greatly hampered commerce by the imposition of a special tax for the building and maintenance of the Spanish navy."

Haight & Free, of New York, one of the oldest and best known banking firms in the country, has just issued a handsome little 40-page volume entitled, "A Guide to Investors." This valuable publication contains a variety of information on the subject of investments, especially in stocks, grain and cotton, and is especially adapted to the wants of business men. Besides dealing with present investments, it shows the various fluctuations in prices of these values taken during the last ten years, and is therefore of very great service to investors.

PREPARING TO HANDLE GRAIN.

Central's Elevator at Savannah to Be Overhauled.

Savannah, May 2.—(Special.)—The big grain elevator of the Central Railroad, which has just been given a thorough inspection and overhauling with a view to its handling through shipments of grain, is now ready to receive the matter of western grain shipments and it is expected that the meeting of the south and west grain congress, at Kansas City, Mo., may give some idea of the movement. Messrs. W. C. Powell, C. W. Howard and R. F. Browder have been appointed delegates from Savannah to this congress.

Now that the officials and employees of the Ocean Steamship Company have gone out and the positions consolidated with the Central office, there is considerable speculation as to what will be done with the old Central railroad building. It is said it will be disposed of as soon as all the offices have been moved from it. Mr. Isaac Beckett, who was for twenty-four years shipping commissioner, has just been appointed to the position of secretary of the treasury. The office once yielded \$20,000 a year, but the receipts fell off rapidly, owing to the falling off of American shipping and for this reason is abolished.

MINISTER POTTER DECORATED.

King of Italy Confers Order of St. Maurice Upon an American.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 2.—The king of Italy has conferred upon Mr. William Potter, minister to Italy under President Harrison, the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, and through Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador in Washington, Mr. Potter, the Italian consul in Philadelphia, the decoration has been presented to him. Mr. Potter was minister to Italy before and at the time of the settlement of the New Orleans affair, and by his services in Rome not only strengthened the friendship existing between the two countries, but endeavored himself to the king and the Italian people.

meat supplies, and there is less suffering today in the south than in any other section of the country.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Cold Weather Query.

Colonel Nansen, Colonel Nansen, on your journey to the pole. Where the arctic bears were prancing 'an' you saw the iceberg roll, Did you not see the cause discover in that region far away, Why we're freerin' here in Georgia in the bloomin' month o' May?

Can you tell us why, in April, when the blooms were in the gate, We were blinded by a snowstorm 'an' a hurricane of hail? Why the icicles were hangin' from the gloomy skies an' gray, An' the blizzard came a-dangin' on the bloomin' first o' May?

O leave your "Northwest passage"—your "open polar sea," An' tell us why our weather such a mystery should be, Why we melted all the winter, an' when Winter went his way, We're sneetin' an' we're freerin' in the bloomin' month o' May!

We care not for your climbin' to the tip-top of the pole, Where icy winds are chimin', an' they never heed of coal; But—did you not discover as you shivered on your way, Why we're freerin' here in Georgia in the bloomin' month o' May?

Some of the magazines are publishing new pictures of Edgar Allan Poe. This is unfortunate, for the late Henry Stoddard will now write another article about him and induce Lippincott's Magazine to publish it.

Mr. Gilder has published another volume of poems. The book is neatly bound.

The Billville Courtmartial.

The Light Brigade of Billville is in a The boys went to a barbecue and ended in a fuse;

An' we're havin' a courtmartial that's a-settin' day an' night, And these here are the charges that they're makin' left an' right:

Sergeant Slattery, Salt 'n' battery; Colonel Boker, Playin' poker; Captain Kladders, Huggin' widows; Major Meeze, Full as blazes; General Dearing, High-toned swearing; Corporal Goldblums, Kissin' old maids; Colonel Shakedown, Dancing breakdown; Lieutenant Loober, Cleanin' crowd out!

I tell you, but it's lively! there was never You can't tell any minute where the lightnin' golt to strike! We're enjoyin' the proceedin's from the top rail of the fence, For we're holdin' court in Billville at the government's expense!

Half the schoolboys in the country are reading up on General Bugarria, and at every school examination, from now on, the Turk will be slaughtered. Some time ago, at a rural negro school, one of the speakers got it off as follows:

"At middle-night in de garden tent, De Turk he come in de night, When George said sneeze to sufferin' sent— Mr. Morris cheer his hand!"

Of course, there is no free pass at Thermopylae now, because they have been tearing up the railroads in that section.

A Sympathetic Judge.

"I make whiskey," said the moonshiner, "to make shoes for my little children!" The judge seemed touched, for he had children of his own. "I sympathize with you," he said, "and I am going to send you to Ohio, where you can follow the shoe business for two years!"

Stephen Crane goes to Greece for The New York Journal. Crane is an interesting writer, and it goes without saying that The Journal's war news will be red now.

Maytime in Georgia.

The mockin'birds were singin' 'jest the sweetest kind o' note, But now they're sittin' silent with a fannin' round their throats; An' the fly's feelin' chilly, an' the meadow, once serene, Feels the nipplin' of the north wind an' covers up in green!

The spring picnics have been postponed until the middle of July, as it is impossible for the boys to play leap-frog in overcoats.

F. L. S.

TURNED ON ILLUMINATING GAS.

Philadelphia Lawyer Commits Suicide in a New York Hotel.

New York, May 2.—Peter C. Burke, about thirty-five years old, supposed to have been a lawyer in Philadelphia, was found dead in the Hotel Barthold today, having committed suicide by auto-facinating himself with illuminating gas in the bathroom attached to the apartment he had occupied. The body was removed to the morgue.

Burke appeared at the hotel Thursday evening and registered as from Philadelphia, and he was seen to enter the room at night. The next day he was asked the clerk to reserve the room for him. He did not call for his room Friday night and from that time was not seen about the hotel until his body was found today. How he got into the apartments is unknown.

WANT A CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Engineers, Firemen and Trainmen.

Brotherhoods Have a Meeting. Trenton, N. J., May 2.—Representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen held a public meeting in Taylor's opera house today.

Addresses were made by Mayor Sichel, ex-Congressman Buchanan, Grand Chief Arthur of the engineers, Grand Master Sargent, of the firemen, and Second Vice President and Grand Master George, of the trainmen. The addresses were mainly devoted to the benefits of the organization, and the establishment of a central association, so that in any matter affecting any of the organizations the three could act as one.

WANTS NO HALF WAY BLOCKADE.

Governor of Canes Objects to Sending Food Into the Interior.

Canes, May 2.—Ismael Pasha, governor of the island, has protested against the decision of the admirals allowing food to be supplied to inhabitants in the interior. He demands cessation of the blockade or its complete re-establishment.

EDITORIAL DIGEST.

John Russell Young.

For a long time it has been said that President McKinley would take time in the matter of selecting his minister to Spain, and the difficulty he was experiencing in finding a man exactly suitable for that important post was sufficient reason for the delay. Now comes the announcement that the "rope route" to take John Russell Young, of Philadelphia, has been selected, and that his name will probably be sent to the senate next week.

It was, however, about the best that has emanated from the white house for a long time. Mr. Young is a newspaper man of broad gauge, an American from the ground up, and a diplomat of long experience. He accompanied President Grant around the world, was minister to China under Grant, and in private life has always been a power for good in politics. During the late senatorial fight in Pennsylvania the friends of young Boies Penrose through it would be a good plan to induce a number of candidates to enter the field with a view to scattering the John Wamamaker forces. They submitted the suggestion to Senator Quay with a long list of names of eminent Pennsylvanians, and they thought of the best connection with the office. Quay approved of the scheme, but looking over the list of names handed him, struck off that of Mr. Young.

"What's that for?" asked Mr. Penrose in astonishment. "Young's the best man we could get."

"I know he is," replied Quay calmly. "The trouble is that the damn man would win."

One of the most unique applications for office that has yet been presented at the white house comes from J. H. Molling, of Chicago, who wants a consulate somewhere. The foreign office is beautifully engrossed and bound in morocco leather. On the outside the title of the volume appears in gilt letters. Inside are pictures of presidents and members of his cabinet. Mr. Molling in sending his application to the president through Senator Mason inclosed four photographs of himself, and also one of his wife, who is secretary of state, one for Senator Culom and one for Senator Mason.

Same Everywhere.

We cannot see how any one can gain their consent to do without The Atlanta Constitution, even for one short day. We failed to receive our morning paper, our exchanges on Sunday last, and I tell you, it was all we could do to reconcile ourselves to a very dry friend and he had failed to arrive. The Atlanta Constitution, much sought after in this section of the country, is a valuable possession.

It's the same in all the other sections. The Constitution is Georgia's own newspaper and it is a friend in the editorial camp of all of The Chronicle's contemporaries.

A Survivor of Waterloo.

The late birthday of Sergeant Victor Baillet, a survivor of the battle of Waterloo, has just been celebrated in the little village of Carlsay, France. The centenarian lives with his daughter and son-in-law, and, respected, and loved, and seventy. Baillet enjoys good health, the only drawback to his happiness being deafness, the result of cannonades, the sergeant having been an artilleryman.

War and Finance.

The men who are watching the war between Turkey and Greece with the most interest today are not the politicians of Europe, but the financiers. The debt of both nations is very heavy, but Turkey is worse off than Greece. The last published statement showed that the public debt of Turkey amounted to \$20,000,000, or about \$25,000,000 of our money. Of this sum only about \$2,000,000 is in specie, the remaining being inconvertible paper money, which is the cause of the kingdom from taxes, customs, excises, stamps and other sources is about \$20,000,000. The public debt of Greece is about \$10,000,000, or about \$12,500,000 of our money. The public debt of Greece is about \$10,000,000, or about \$12,500,000 of our money.

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REAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

The Lost Is Found.

There was considerable excitement last Friday and Saturday over the disappearance of Mr. H. J. Benson, a well-known Jacksonville, Fla., merchant, and his family. Mr. H. J. Benson, a well-known Jacksonville, Fla., merchant, and his family. Mr. H. J. Benson, a well-known Jacksonville, Fla., merchant, and his family.

How Smith's Crop Was Saved.

From The Walker County Messenger. During the war no one did more for the women and children of his county than the generous-hearted Green Smith, a prosperous farmer whose home was about two miles from the town of Walker. After the war, the heart of the crop season, the darlings were carrying on a protracted meeting in a bush arbor about a half a mile from his home.

One dark night at the meeting, while the air of excitement was at its height, the arbor was fired and the women and children were scattered in all directions. The three determined men ran out above the shouts of the mourners. An instantaneous panic followed. The sheep and the sheep-dogs were scattered in all directions. No effort was made to continue the meeting and the crops of Green Smith and his neighbors were saved by the timely work of the willing laborers.

Was There a Duel?

From The Augusta Tribune. Was there a duel at Sandbar ferry last night? Did two jealous lovers fight to the death for the hand of the girl they loved? Last night, when the South Carolina and Georgia train came in two or three gentlemen alighted from the train, hired a hack and were hastily driven down the road. The driver's lane and onward toward the ferry.

The hack was driven by a small colored boy in the employ of Mr. Conway, and the carriage was absent until 3 o'clock this morning, when it was found standing in front of Mr. Conway's residence, the driver gone and no signs of anybody near. Just what his strange procedure was is all the sports today.

A gentleman who came in on the train said that there were but two men, that they were from about Aiken, that they were rivals for the hand of a fair damsel of about 18 years of age, and that on the South Carolina side of the river they last night wanted to settle their differences.

An old colored man coming in from down the Lane this morning said that last night about 10 o'clock he saw a man with a hack and wanted to get across on the ferry, and that they called for some time trying to awake the ferryman, but did not think they succeeded. It is also rumored that the two gentlemen from Augusta hired a hack and went down a few minutes after the strangers, and it is supposed they acted as seconds to the two supposed duellists. Just what it all was will be known when the small boy in charge of the hack is found.

Fun in Harrison.

From The Middle Georgia Progress. The exercises were highly enjoyed by all. At the close of the exercises there was a hammer and nail contest. The young ladies were to drive nails, the young men to sew on buttons. The hammer and nail contest was won by a young man named William. The sewing contest was won by a young woman named Mary.

The number was thirty-four. Miss Cornelia Morris was awarded a hammer to sew on buttons. The prize was a pair of buttons. The prize was a pair of buttons. The prize was a pair of buttons.

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CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DuBOISE COMPANY.

Shirt Waists.



Our two Shirt Waist Specials—The "Royal" and Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated productions. All the handsome effects are here. Dainty, exquisite novelties—delicate, cool, charming. They help to make warm weather endurable and lend fine grace and piquancy to the Summer girl or her mother. We show them in percales, madras, lawns, dimities, batistes, zephyrs, swisses, organ-dies, lappets, tissues, broches, grass linens, tambour fantasies, jaconettes and dentelle etamines. All are fashionably cut. Detachable linen collars, Paris yoke, correct front, back and sleeves. Prices begin at 50c and range up to \$3.50.

Women's Suits.



Well-made Two-piece Suits in Cheviots, Serges, Covert Cloths, Mixtures, Whipcords and Homespins. Jackets nobby and thoroughly up to date. Skirts properly bound and correctly shaped. These Suits came to us at prices much under their real worth. There are blacks, browns, blues, plums, tans and grays. The regular retail price is \$8.50; we'll close this lot out at \$5.00. We show for \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, and \$20 magnificent Tailor-made Suits of All-wool Crash, Heather Mixture, Etamines, Armures, Coverts, Tweeds, Canvas, Nattes, and Scotch Serges in wood oak, heliotrope, cadet, green, pansy, purple and black. The style, trimming, tailoring, lining, binding, braiding and fit of these Suits are flawless.

Parasols.



Children's Parasols, all colors and styles, worth from 75c to \$1.50; reduced to 49c.

Silk Parasols; garnet, blue and brown, paragon frame, straight and crooked natural stick handles, worth \$1.50; reduced to 85c.

White China Silk Parasols, paragon frame, white cord and tassel, finished fluffy white flounce, worth \$2.00; reduced to \$1.25.

Dresden Taffeta Silk Parasols, crooked and straight handles, white cord and tassel, paragon frames and Black-and-white Checked Parasols, black handles, worth \$2.75; reduced to \$1.75.

Black Chiffon Parasols worth \$4.00; reduced to \$2.50. Elegant Crepon Parasols, elaborately trimmed with double lace flounce, and edged with lace; worth \$7.50; reduced to \$4.50.

Handkerchiefs.



The bulk of this lot is from Paris and Belfast. Thin French lace-edged Handkerchiefs with hand-wrought initials; exquisite hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs; new and exclusive effects in open-work and Queen Anne styles. The variety is unexcelled.

Women's all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 8c, 40c and 15c.

Women's all-linen hand-embroidered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 15c, 20c and 25c.

Women's soft-bleached hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c and 60c.

Women's all-linen Handkerchiefs, natural grass color, delicate hand-embroidered designs, edged with fine lace, 30c.

Women's all-linen thread Cambric Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered and hand-embroidered, made to sell at \$1.00; our price 60c.

Here descriptions must cease; the quantity baffles the advertiser—come see the rich and elegant conceits that have not been mentioned in the foregoing.

Fancy Ribbons.



All the Ribbon world pays tribute to our counters. Whatever color, or style, or quality you want is within your easy reach. Scores of distinct effects. Many are even now scarce—and the Spring rush has just started. Attractive lots are plentiful in our department. The new tints are as thick as apple blossoms in May. They are arranged all a-row in crystal cases—radiant, iridescent, shimmering. Like a Summer flower garden for diversity, daintiness and charm. Satin-striped Gauze Ribbons, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Brocaded Taffeta Ribbons, Antique Moire Ribbons, Satin-edged Taffeta Ribbons and a fluttering finery of Printed-warped Novelty Ribbons. Were you in Paris or New York you couldn't find prettier, better or more fashionable Ribbons.

Satin-edged Taffeta Ribbons and a fluttering finery of Printed-warped Novelty Ribbons. Were you in Paris or New York you couldn't find prettier, better or more fashionable Ribbons.

Undermuslins.



Everything that is fine and elegant in Gowns, Chemises, Skirts, Drawers and Corset Covers is here. There are numerous sample lines and special novelties in styles and trimmings. The present stock was produced by reliable manufacturers during the dull season, principally to maintain organizations intact. This fact, in connection with our well-known buying power, brought prices to us down so low that all good judges marvel at the bargains now current here. Wise women have investigated the subject and verify our claim that while we are selling completed garments so cheap domestic work or home sewing is a downright extravagance.

MATCHLESS MAY MERCHANDISING

Prices of Dress Goods Terrifically Slashed

This is one time that we actually fear to print the truth. The reductions are so stupendous and abnormal we are afraid you will doubt or suspect the accuracy of our advertising. However, a record of thirty years of perfect honesty must plead for us in this case. The situation is certainly exceptional and embarrassing. Here's the condition that confronts the writer:

A suspicion exists that if the Price Cuts just made on All-wool Dress Goods are fairly and impartially described conservatively, as well as skeptical readers, will challenge the veracity of our representations, and in their minds place us in the class of advertisers who exaggerate, overstate and deceive. Whether you are a possible customer or not do us the justice to read what follows.

This store is famous for the variety, beauty, fashionableness and elegance of its Dress Goods. No possible profit, however large, could tempt us to sell inferior qualities or styles. Of course we handle medium-cost stuffs, but they are the very best of their kind. That's why a sweeping and inclusive clearance sale in this department in the early days of May is so startling and inspiring. We defy any house in the world to offer more sensational or astounding values. Here's the pith, the kernel, the very essence of this week's monumental, overshadowing and colossal features. We promise you every convenience and facility for the inspection and selection of these Fabrics except the absence of crowds.

Four Hundred Remnants

(2 to 7 yards.)

Worth from 50c to \$1.25 Per Yard.

Stripes
Checks
Plaids
Mixtures
Boucles
Crepons
Fancies

Camel's-hair
Homespins
French Cloths
Scotch Cheviots
Tailor Suitings
Wicker Cloths
Whipcords

Mohairs
Etamines
Challis
Jacquards
Melanges
Diagonals
Nattes

Worth from 50c to \$1.25 Per Yard.

For Choice 19c For Choice

These are the clippings, unsold short lengths of this season's stock. They were created by their own popularity. Had they been undesirable they would not have reached the Remnant state. Excellent goods and in all the latest color combinations. Worth being quick for.

Sacrifice of Two Hundred Full Pieces

This is a phenomenal offering. We've yanked these All-wool Colored Dress Goods straight from the best patronized shelves and marked 'em considerably less than the closest wholesale cost. Oftener than not you'll find the price cut exactly in half. They're the elegant weaves we've been advertising so strenuously and splendidly ever since the season started at 37c, 45c, 56c, 63c and 72c. At the foregoing original and reasonable figures they were marvels of cheapness. How then can we impress you by words with their attractiveness at the one low uniform price of

For Choice 29c For Choice

Silk-and-wool Figured Beige, light colored yarn, tightly twisted and spun with silk of different colors, small figures, 38 in. wide, worth 60c; our price was 37c; reduced now to 29c

All-wool Scotch Cheviots in checked, striped, barred and bayaderre effects; twenty styles, ranging from 38 to 48 in. wide, worth 65c; our price was 45c; reduced now to 29c

All-wool Tufted Homespins with raised boucle diamond spots—a fine, dressy fabric in strong, three-tone combinations, 42 in. wide, worth 75c; our price was 56c; reduced now to 29c

All-wool French Carreau Suiting—design is produced by different colors crossing at right angles and forming distinct squares—four-toned; 42 in.; our price was 63c; reduced now to 29c

We quote just a few of these powerful trade trophies. There are scores of others equally surprising. Haven't held up a hint of the Heather Cheviots, Pebble Novelties, Lattice Cloths, Basket Granites, Nette Mixtures, Chevron Suitings, Canvas Effects and myriad like lines that enrich our incomparable Dress Goods section.

Novelty Suits

Thirty-eight stylish Novelty Suits in all the light Spring colors.

Some were \$10

Some were \$12

Some were \$15

Some were \$18

Some were \$20

CHOICE NOW

\$3.98

Every buyer limited to one Suit. Come early.



Extra Specials in Black Goods

At 29c worth 45c

Black Imperial Serge, 46 in. wide.

At 38c worth 50c

Black Jacquard Suiting, 38 in. wide.

At 49c worth 65c

All wool Figured Japans, 38 in. wide.

At 50c worth 75c

Black Brocaded Grenadines, 24 in. wide.

The above items represent great value, but don't think that the Black Dress Goods story ends with them. Newspaper space is costly and prevents elaboration, otherwise we would tell you all about nearly a hundred different effects, including the swellest and richest Paris importations. Every piece is new. The variety is enhanced with a fresh invoice of Persian Silk Figures, Ottoman Broches, Figured Jacquards, Silk Brocaded Momes, Etamines, Panamas, Melrose, Armures; Grenadines, Drap Alma, Electrical Mohairs and the like. The present display completely sustains our well-known prestige.

Unsurpassed Array of Silk Values

A long counter literally overflowing with a brilliant mass of Colored Silks in lengths of 2 to 8 yards. Of course you won't miss this dazzling outspread. Huge billows of folds are ready for your seeing. The costliest conservatory never bloomed with such flowerscapes, such sun-drenched Effects, Plaid Effects, Faconne Effects, Broche Effects, Egyptian Effects, Bengalines, Duchesse and others, and others, and others too diversified to enumerate. Worth 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard—For Choice 39c.

Printed Indias; smooth surfaces, clear, strong colors; designs that can't be described, 35c and 50c.

Printed Liberty Satin Foulards; all the choicest colorings, exclusive patterns, 65c and 85c.

Moire Velours; the sort with the rare sheen; popular for skirts; twenty colorings, 75c and \$1.00.

Dainty Swiss Checks in black-and-white only. These were bought to sell at 75c; the price is 59c.

China Silks in all the Evening and Street shades, 27 inches wide, worth 75c; our price 50c.

Plaid Surahs; in great demand for Waists and trimming. All the Clan colors and styles, \$1.35.

Plaid Moire Velours, the richest Paris novelty; twelve Spring colors, worth \$2.25; our price \$1.75.

Changeable Rustle Taffeta Silks, forty-seven effects, best quality; lowest price, of course.

Special Bargains in Choice Black Silks

Black Brocaded Gros Grain Silks, 89c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Black Brocaded Armure Silks, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Black Moire Velour Silks, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Black Brocaded Grenadines, 50c, 55c, \$1.25.

Special Bargains.

Figured Taffeta, Brocaded Satin Duchesse and Moire Velour Silks worth \$10 at \$6.98. These Silks are not the usual "ready-made" sort you've grown accustomed to but not satisfied with. They are strictly tailored by men, the whole process of construction being under the direction of capable artists. That's why they give all women who wear them so much self-possession of being faultlessly attired. They fit well, hang well, wear well—\$6.98 to \$2.50.

Fans.

Our new Fans! Have you seen the beautiful display? All that is delicate, graceful, filmy and artistic. The Fans are strong and practical and there are others that are dream-like in their ethereal loveliness. Gauze and Silk are the things; some are hand-painted, some are spangled; some are a sparkle with iridescent jewels and tinsel; some are daintily and prettied with elegant lace. Wood, ivory and mother-of-pearl sticks—plain and hand-carved. White, black and colors. You should see our Japanese Fans—Empire style—they're great values.

7c for 10c Cordonet Imprime; that's the maker's name for a sturdy fabric looking very like Figure Dimity. They're new. 8c for 12 1/2c Figured Nantuck dark and light colors, beautiful designs. Even experts mistake them for high-priced novelties. 8c for 12 1/2c Mechlin Lace Stripes. An artistic Frenchman created these lovely weaves; a thrifty Yankee put the price down.

10c for 15c Satin Striped Jacquards, light grounds with dainty Dresden and floral figures printed in clear, bright, strong colors. 10c for 18c Figured Dimity, light grounds with small, neat printing in bright, strong colors. Best value in whole Wash Goods stock.

12 1/2c for 18c Lawns in combinations of white and navy. Many dealers will tell you these styles are scarce. Plentiful here.

12 1/2c for 18c Printed Organdy. Three steps away they can't be distinguished from the filmy, delicate costly French blue bloods. 15c for 20c Lappet Stripes. The stuffs are gems of beauty and style. They completely solve the problem of elegant summer dress. 18c for 25c Figured Dimities. Over a hundred color and pattern effects to choose from. Exquisite and very serviceable.

8 1/2c for 15c Misses' fast black ribbed Hose, full length and guaranteed stainless.

15c for 25c Misses' Liberia black-dyed ribbed Hose, double knee and high-spliced heel, perfectly stainless. 25c for 35c Misses' Hermsdorf-ribbed Hose, warranted to be fast and stainless; will not crack. 35c for 50c Misses' Onyx Black Grain Ribbed Hose, real Maco feel, double knee—remarkable money's worth.

15c for 25c Men's Hermsdorf Half Hose, extra heavy two-thread. All shades of tan and natural colors at the same price.

25c for 40c Men's Onyx Cotton Half Hose, stainless black ground with small white polka dots. 10c for 15c Women's crown colored and black Hose, double heels and toes, extra length.

15c for 20c Women's Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, stainless, spliced heel and spliced toe, warranted stainless.

20c for Women's 25c Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, high-spliced heel and double sole—great value. 25c for 35c Women's Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, split sole, high-spliced heel and toe—unequaled elsewhere.

33c for 45c Women's Improved Ingrain Lisle Thread Fast Black Hose, extra superior quality—big bargain.

50c for 75c Women's Black Lisle Thread Hose, elegantly silk-embroidered, guaranteed absolutely fast and stainless.

Furniture, Carpets, Mattings. These departments are bright with all that is proper and practical, artistic and exclusive. We never lower the tone or degrade the dignity of these important interests of our business by introducing shoddy stuffs that tempt with cheapness what is unsatisfactory and unwise. Don't come here if you want that sort. We haven't "boomers"—nothing but honest qualities at honest prices. No "taken back" bargains; no damaged or undesirable lots to offload.

WOMAN'S NASHVILLE

Miss Dooly Write Side of the

MRS. KIRKMAN

She Pays the Gas

Com

GOV. TAYLOR'S

In His Speech He ute to the We Helping To tennial S Su

Although in their efficient officers of nial neglected to the magnificent w department, as from onal building, Te nor, Bob Taylor, di At the unveiling of vious to the for man's building B ernor Taylor seem ence of the beauti man's department, man, and made of little speeches of the noble work of leader of the wor great enterpris Young, beautiful a queen among acknowledged it by the governo standing about t that they regard a great success spring that vivi freshness to the abundance about Mrs. Kirkman al getic women, a smile seemed to to inspect what by, them, she rection room, entrance hall, and receive the disti sides.

Georgia's It seemed that share in the hono every ceremony of the Centennial, y and distinguish Thompson, who in her success as department of the Georgia was fur taking her place Mrs. Kirkman al ceive the ladies a ia party first. T them and the first in the woman's bora of Mrs. Thom painted her from G They were pres ner, chairman of of the day, who Mrs. Thompson, ceiving formally it They remained meeting with the d the opening of the Georgia's women When the Georgia with pride and ple to be universally a tiful in the woman's Champney turned Thompson and she the hands of Mrs. lior, seeing these t ers together, rema regal as are they, There is nothing beautiful woman t cept two such bea receding, y tasku His remarks we of admiration bea hundreds of people in congratulation, tingent present r what they had m plished—their roo the woman's build Receiving in it w Mrs. Louie M. G sons, Mrs. Wilma Maddox, Miss Jo Boyd, Mrs. T. B. gians present, wh the afternoon se traction, drawing exhibit the repre ance at the Conter At 2:30 o'clock, th sia party were e by Mr. and Mrs. bers of the officia The delicious repa root garden of the which point might portions of the Co most picturesque Ladies Se Mrs. Kirkman a escorted by Colo Taylor and Mr. V As the ladies as rily discussing the one had, at a glanc er of southern we been difficult to h ty grace, and to. work, all the parti more superb dress Mrs. Kirkman's a rose color and m petuous of mignone A skirt of grenadi ares in rose and t nelian lace. The courage had

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arty of women are assembled they gossip about those women they know who not present they are vastly mistaken. The subject invariably turns upon sentimental topics, and even the most practical women will take great delight in hearing something bearing on a romance or love

W. Atkinson, the venerable mother of
Ernor Atkinson, who has been visiting
executive mansion, left this week for
visit to her son in Newnan.

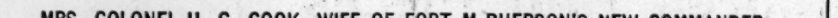
The Atlanta party who accompanied
Joseph Thompson to Nashville are
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Do not forget—at Brady-Miller
boles, tomorrow, Tuesday, May
Be sure and attend the sale
see the fine steppers.

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A. PHONE 1020.



of woman, assembled they go about those women they know who do not present they are vastly mistaken. The subject invariably turns upon sentimentalities, and even the most practical men will take great delight in hearing them bearing on a romance or love story.

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